

**PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

**PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.**

### Shipping.

**Steamers.**

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND  
TAIWANFOO.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
*Thales*,  
Capt. BATHURST, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd Instant, at  
Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
*General Managers.*  
Hongkong, August 22, 1895. 155


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**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

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**FOR SWATOW, AMOY, CHEFOO  
AND TIENTSIN.**

*The Steamship*



The Steamship  
Nanchang,  
Capt. FINLAYSON, will be  
despatched as above T

**MORROW, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.**  
**For Freight or Passage, apply to**  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
*Agents.*  
 Hongkong, August 22, 1895. 152

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
 The Steamship  
*Lyceum,*  
 Captain G. HEUZEMAN  
 will be despatched for the  
 above Port on **FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant**  
 at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, August 20, 1895. 16

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**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.**  
 The Co.'s Steamship  
*Pyrhus,*  
 Captain [illegible]



**FRIDAY**, the 23rd Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1895. 14

FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

The Steamship  
*Mascotte*,  
Capt. JAMES ROSS, who  
be despatched as abo  
on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Da

light.  
For Freight, apply to  
BRADLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1895. 15

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

(Taking through Cargo for **SULU, MENAN**  
and **GORONTALO**).

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Memnon*,  
Captain BRANCH, will  
be despatched as above  
**SATURDAY**, the 24th Instant, at 4 p.m.


For Freight or Passage, apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, August 17, 1885. 16.

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**FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND  
HAMBURG.**  
*(Calling at NAPLES for London Passengers)*

*(if sufficient inducement offers),*  
**(Taking Cargo at through rates to**  
**ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-**  
**DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,**  
**LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN).**


 The Steamship  
*Oceana,*  
 Capt. T. Burgess

above Ports on MONDAY, the 26th Inst at 4 p.m.  
This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second-Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
STIEMSEN & SONS

Hongkong, August 19, 1896. 153

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**MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**

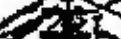
 The Steamship  
*Afridi*,  
Captain GOLDING, will be  
despatched as above on  
or about MONDAY, the 26th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*

Hongkong, August 19, 1895. 153

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**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.**

The Steamship  
*Arratoon Apcar*,  
Capt. J. E. HANSEN, will  
be despatched for the



above Ports on **TUESDAY**, the 27th Inst.  
at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1895. 153

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
—  
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND,  
PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
*Whampoa*,  
Capt. B. J. ...

**TUESDAY, the 27th Instant.**  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1895. 148

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26







THE N. G. I. S. a. Letimbo left Singapore for this port this morning.

In a verandah at the Peak this morning the thermometer registered 80 degrees F.

Omah Khan, who was sentenced about ten years ago to penal servitude for life for attempting to murder Mr. Medar, was released from gaol on Tuesday and left the Colony by the *Wingang*.

For having 54 jars of samu without a license, a Chinese shopkeeper in Wing Wo Street was fined \$100 by the Magistrate yesterday, and the whole of the liquor was confiscated. Mr. K. W. Mounsey appeared for the defence.

The Chinese torpedo gunboat *Fai Ting*, built by Sir W. M. Armstrong and Mitchell at Elswick-on-Tyne for the Chinese Government, arrived in Hongkong this morning. We observe that the local agents are Messrs. Dodwell, Carill and Co.

It is not that we wish to throw cold water on French colonial aspirations; but this is what our neighbours say themselves. How much has our Sudan Colony cost us since 1890? Ninety three millions. How much has it cost back to us? Not a sou is all the fourteen years, nor ever likely to.

We learn from a Home paper that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Bowen, only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., and Gertrude, younger daughter of Mr. Richard Chamberlain, of 39, Cadogan-square. The Mr. Bowen referred to was Governor Bowen's A.D.C., and was known in Hongkong as 'The little tin-soldier.'

THINGS must be looking up in Macao. From a home paper we take an item of news sent through a well known news agency, dated from Shanghai referring to the Japanese fleet in Formosa waters. According to advices received here from Japan, the five warships despatched by the Japanese Government to Formosa to take formal possession of the island arrived at Tamsui on Saturday, but the Chinese authorities of the port refused to allow the landing of any Japanese officials or troops. The warships thereupon returned to Macao for fresh instructions from headquarters. We have previously had occasion to compliment Shanghai journalists on their geography. Wonder if this is the 'Snow-old Peak of Hongkong' artist?

In the Supreme Court this morning, it was found necessary to refer to a case which was decided in 1893 and which was thought to have a direct and important bearing on today's case. But on investigation it was discovered that no detailed report of the case was available; the Court records contained merely the usual formal note, half a dozen words or so, and the newspapers had only given three or four lines about the case. This seemed to produce a general feeling in the Court that the newspapers had failed in their duty, and some remarks were passed in the way of mild censure, such as 'newspaper reports are never any good.' Mr. Francis went out of his way to say 'If there had been a written judgment it would have appeared in the papers as usual.' That shows what Mr. Francis knows of journalism. It is as well to correct a false impression, only too common among the legal fraternity, that lawsuits are *typo facto* good 'copy'; and there is an equally false impression, not so widespread, but persistently enunciated by certain Hongkong gentlemen with bees in their bonnets and voices in shareholders' meetings, to the effect that reporters in Hongkong eagerly snap up any written matter they can get because they cannot do their own work properly. Perhaps Mr. Francis thinks so; perhaps he has reason to think so, as far as his own experience goes. But he had no reason to make such remarks about Hongkong newspapers in general. We publish what we in our discretion think will interest the general body of our readers; if such items are provided for us ready written, so much the easier for us; but whether written or not, we use it if we like and reject it if we do not like it. And we do not like to fill our columns with interminable opium suits. It is our business, our training, our means of livelihood, to decide what is good 'copy,' and we beg to inform our legal critics that they do not know our business well enough to teach us it. Further, we beg to inform Mr. Francis that his statement is an unjustified accusation. What he and his legal friends evidently want is a Hongkong Law Journal; and their proper course is to get one, as every legal community of any importance does—Singapore has had one for years—and not to go out of their way casting aspersions which can only be resented. To insinuate that we only report what is written out for us is a gross libel; we would hardly have thought it needed refuting, but apparently it does, and so we take leave to mention such cases as the 'Indignation Meeting' of a few days ago, when we printed over five columns of speeches within an hour or two, without any manuscript being available. Not that we wish to boast; but it is necessary to dispel this delusion, and to put an end to these stupid sneers. There have been many written judgments delivered which we, exercising our discretion as journalists, did not find interesting enough to print; and many others not written, which we did think worth, and did report with perfect literal accuracy; and therefore we are entitled to request that all remarks to the contrary will in future not be directed at us, or in a general way at Hongkong newspapers.

THE 'FORMOSA' ASHORE AT SWATOW.

We are informed by Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co. that their steamer *Formosa* (Captain Davis) which left Hongkong for Swatow yesterday, went ashore this morning on Double Island, near Swatow.

Later. A telegram was received at one o'clock saying that the *Formosa* was afloat again, and uninjured. The accident occurred through the steering gear refusing to work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THINGS ONE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.' Hongkong, Aug. 22. The following questions were suggested to me by three paragraphs in last night's *China Mail*:

1. Why did the Hongkong Postmaster General allow that defaulting clerk's father to pay up instead of prosecuting as ought to have been done?

2. Did the Ruler Brigade charge for the use of their band at Mr. G. Brady's farewell concert, when the proceeds were to go to the Kowloon Institute, which is for the special benefit of soldiers and sailors, and more especially of the former, and likely to be more so when the Brigade is about to be relieved and they go under canvas at Kowloon?

3. Did the Hongkong Government stop work on the Canopy, etc., for the Queen's Statue? Have they got it and its fittings out of the Godown Company's hands yet?

CHINESE OFFICIALDOM.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.' Swatow, August 21st, 1895.

Sir,—A case has just come to our knowledge, which is a good illustration of the way in which the Chinese law holds an official responsible for occurrences in his district. As it may be of interest to others as an object lesson in the question of fixing the responsibility for recent occurrences in which foreigners have been concerned, I give the main facts, which are as follow.

A man murdered his father. Knowledge of the fact came to the ears of a superior official before the magistrate directly responsible had heard of it. When the subordinate, still ignorant, was questioned by his superior, not daring to confess ignorance, he replied that he had already heard of it, and had sent his officers to inquire into it. This did not, however, prevent his superior telegraphing to the provincial authorities, with the result that the responsible official was summoned to immediately report at the provincial capital. His request for delay on account of the literary examinations at hand was refused, and the request to be allowed to go by steamer. He is obliged to make the long, hard, overland journey, as a culprit, in company with half a dozen others, who he had himself arrested, one of these the head of the village where the crime was committed, another the head of the clan, and the rest members of the family and neighbors. All these parties are held responsible for a crime in which they had no hand whatever. The official thus summarily called to the provincial capital, is a district magistrate, and we are told that when he appears before the Viceroy it will be in chains.

The question arises, 'How is it with those officials whose connivance at the outrages on foreigners and whose approval of the same is well understood?' We are pretty well agreed that to hold these officials to strict account is the sure and speedy way, if not the only one, to put a stop to these increasingly frequent outrages against the lives and property of foreigners. That this course is in strict conformity with Chinese law is shown by the facts related above.—Yours,

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court).

Thursday, August 22.

OPPIUM APPEAL.

Long Yau, boatman, and Ma Pok, coolie, appealed against the Magistrate's verdict of conviction in a prosecution at the instance of Police Constable Leonard O. C., instituted by Mr. H. L. Dennis, appeared for the appellants, and the Hon. Mr. G. C. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared for the respondent. Mr. Francis said the appeal was based partly on a point of fact and partly on a point of law. With their Lordships' permission he would argue both together. A permit had been obtained for the removal of four chests of Malwa opium from the premises in Wing Lok Street to the boiling place at Mountain Hill Road; but the boat was seized after 7 p.m. off Tat-mai-nai, near Quarry Bay, with that quantity of opium, not in strict 'chest' form, but differently packed. The argument of the appellants was, first, that the conviction was bad under the section referring to 'cheats'; second that the defendants were not liable, the real offence being committed by the men whose business it was to have opium for a night permit; and thirdly, that the confiscation of the opium seized could only be justified by evidence of the owner's complicity. The owner was the Farmer; he alone was responsible, Mr. Francis submitted, for the removal, and he alone should have been prosecuted if there was an offence. But if the conviction of the boat people was upheld and the Farmer not made liable, then it was unfair to forfeit the opium. The arguments occupied all the morning. Judgment reserved.

TRAVEL IN WOMEN.

Li Fa appeared against conviction by the Magistrate on 12th July on a charge of having purchased a female named Chang Chau for the purpose of prostitution on the 11th July. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Holmes, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. M. G. O. C. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared for the respondent, Chang Chau. Mr. Francis said the contention was that there was no evidence to convict. The only evidence at all bearing on the charge was that of Chang Chau, who had nothing more to say than that she had been told by somebody else that the defendant was selling her as a prostitute in Singapore. There was nothing direct. Their Lordships granted an order for rehearing for Monday before the Full Court.

REDUCTION OF THE CANTON GARRISON.

INCREASED OPIUM DUTY.

The Chinese Mail (*Wah Yee Yat Po*) says that the authorities have dispensed with half of the regular troops at Canton, with a view to retrenchment. It is also proposed to raise the opium and other merchandise. These steps are taken, it is believed, in accordance with certain recommendations from the Board of Revenue.

In another paragraph our contemporary says that the revenues from opium duties on all kinds of feathers and hairs have been farmed out to a company of Chinese merchants in Canton at \$7000 (7 mace to a dollar) a year. The company is authorized to levy an *ad valorem* of two per cent on such merchandise of export as poultry's feathers, human hair, and hogs' bristles, and to levy an *ad valorem* like duty of one per cent on such merchandise of import as horses' tails, king-fishers' feathers, and goats', hares', foxes', cats' and camels' hair.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.')

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 20th August, 1895.

The House of Commons has voted the Address.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

French accounts from Madagascar state that a Hova Army, four thousand strong, is near Andriana, that it is ably commanded, and that the French troops are surrounded by spies.

(From 'Tonkin Exchange')

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PARIS, August 10.

The British Cabinet has met to discuss the massacres in China. The Temps reports that the whole of the European Powers will act in concert in regard to China.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, August 12.

President Faure visited Dieppe and Dieppe where he was received with acclamation.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, August 13.

On the occasion of the diplomatic jubilee of M. Mohrenheim, the Czar addressed a despatch congratulating him on co-operating to maintain the amicable relations between Russia and France, and to ensure general peace.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

PARIS, August 13.

China has promised the United States to make reparation for the massacres at Kuechow. China has also promised Great Britain and the United States to prevent the recurrence of anti-foreigner massacres and outrages.

[On August 22, we publish a telegram from our Foochow correspondent announcing another outrage on an American Mission just outside the gates of Foochow! What are China's guarantees and promises worth in the face of these repeated outrages?—Ed. C.M.]

JAPAN.

PARIS, August 13.

The Japanese press pretends that Japan will refuse to evacuate Corea.

[Has Reuters nothing to tell us of the English journals?—Ed. C.M.]

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENT.

What a comfort it must be to the friends and relations of the missionaries driven out of Swatow, of those brutally murdered at Kuechow, and of those who are scattered over China at the mercy of mobs that to read in the words put into the Queen's mouth by the British Government, that the 'Chinese authorities' will prove effective in preventing the punishment of the murderers and all others responsible. Some of us were sanguine enough to think that the news of our indignation meetings in China, the telegrams sent to the Foreign Office and the Press, the entry of the Missionary Societies at home, would induce the British Government to take active measures, such measures as would prevent more anti-Christian riots for another quarter of a century. Not a bit of it! The Chinese authorities have been a long time in coming up to the mark, and have been slow to take any action. The British Government has been slow to take any action. The British Government has been slow to take any action.

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THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

PARIS, August 13.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES NEAR FOOCHEW.

AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED.

CHAPEL AND SCHOOL WRECKED.

ESCAPE OF FOREIGN TEACHER.

'DRIVE OUT THE FOREIGNERS.'

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

FOOCHEW, Thursday, August 22, 7.35 a.m.

Captain Newell, commander of the American cruiser *Detroit*, and Doctor Hart, have left Foochow for Kaitien, the scene of the massacre of the British missionaries.

Another outrage has been committed close to Foochow. The premises of the American Mission, outside the west gate of the city, were attacked by a large mob of infuriated Chinese armed with all sorts of weapons. The Chapel and School were wrecked; four were wounded [Chinese scholars]. The Foreign teacher managed to escape.

There is a strong anti-foreigner feeling here, and the antipathy to foreigners appears to be spreading among the common people. The people are going about crying 'Drive out the Foreign Devils!'

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the situation is unchanged at Kaitien.

A WORD FOR SIR N. O'CONNOR.

It is extremely to be hoped that the massacre of Christians at Kuechow, wired by Havas yesterday (Aug. 6) following so closely upon the Swatow outrage, may prove to be the proverbial last drop which went to overturn the cup of China's iniquities. There is both direct and circumstantial evidence that the outbreaks in Swatow were connected at their very origin with the massacre at Kuechow.

If they were not actually originated by the foreign hating ex-Viceroy who signalled his retirement from office by the destruction of all the mission property. But if the Swatow riots are connected with the Kuechow massacre, this is a most serious matter, and one which should be taken into consideration by the British Government.

Hereford reinstatement and compensation have been the sum total of all satisfaction demanded by the missionaries from the Chinese government. However, at a meeting of American missionaries lately held in Shanghai to discuss the anti-Christian outbreaks it was unanimously decided that no monetary compensation should in future be accepted by way of satisfaction until the Chinese government had agreed to the extradition of the culprits.

And the United States Minister was petitioned to that effect. Colonel Denby has not so far acted upon the suggestion nor is he likely to do so since the French Minister has obtained a refusal from the Chinese government to accept a mixed commission presided over by a French Bishop to investigate into the origin of the riot. And if guilt is brought home to the Chinese officials they will no doubt be tried after the way Thraet was relegated to the commission, and the French authorities by last accounts still 'demonstrating' in the Yangtze river. So far as regards the French, but if the Americans have not yet succeeded in moving Colonel Denby out of his characteristic lethargy, the British have not succeeded in moving Lord Salisbury out of his lethargy. It is an open secret that Sir Nicholas O'Connell, who is now in the Yangtze river, is a most active supporter of the Foreign Office, in fact cold water has been persistently thrown by the 'Anglo-Chinese' foreign policy statesman' over Sir Nicholas's proposals.

Lord Salisbury, who dared discuss the atrocities on party lines and actually attempted to condone the Swatow massacre, is surely not the man to average British blood in the cause of Christianizing China.—*Siam Free Press*.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENT.

What a comfort it must be to the friends and relations of the missionaries driven out of Swatow, of those brutally murdered at Kuechow, and of those who are scattered over China at the mercy of mobs that to read in the words put into the Queen's mouth by the British Government, that the 'Chinese authorities' will prove effective in preventing the punishment of the murderers and all others responsible. Some of us were sanguine enough to think that the news of our indignation meetings in China, the telegrams sent to the Foreign Office and the Press, the entry of the Missionary Societies at home, would induce the British Government to take active measures, such measures as would prevent more anti-Christian riots for another quarter of a century. Not a bit of it! The Chinese authorities have been a long time in coming up to the mark, and have been slow to take any action. The British Government has been slow to take any action. The British Government has been slow to take any action.

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WOMEN IN THE WATER.

THEY LOVE TO FLAUNT.

The most popular counter at the moment in the shops is that where bathing-suits are sold. A lotterer at one of them which served out the sort worn by women saw six purchases made the other day by as many women in ten minutes.

Yet, all this water-doubling among the sex produces few swimmers. It is the exception when a woman can swim at all; it is a marvel when she can take herself through the water for twenty yards, distance that every boy in the country can compass before he is a dozen years old, or he is an abnormal boy. A writer in the *Chicago Record* comments on some of the reasons why a woman does not swim naturally and instinctively, as a boy does. To begin with, the boy never seems to have any instinctive awe of the water.

When fear is eliminated good swimming is invariably the result. After all, it may be marked a question of strength, this material difference in the ability of the sexes to swim. A boy jumps into unknown depths, trusting to his strength of muscles and sinew to pull him through. A woman, says the *New York Times*, has no such quality on which to depend. She knows her back is weak, her arms more like cotton than steel. It is this inherent consciousness of weakness that makes her shrink, although she could swim, probably because of the reason of the feeling.

There is this peculiarity about a woman's swimming—she will either swim 'dog' or 'frog' fashion, the former being the easier, the latter the correct way.



**Intimations:**

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Hongkong, January 6, 1893. 38

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TIONS.—AUGUST 22, 1895.

Per cent	Dep.	Cash.
125	all	179 % prem., sellers
5	—	acq.

8 E	1 nom.
1 E	1 nom.
10 E	S. 10 825 1/4
250 \$	50 \$180
83.33 \$	25 \$74, sales
100 £	50 £18 200. sellers
100 \$	20 \$213, sales
250 \$	25 \$180
100	60 \$99, sales
100 \$	20 \$85, sales and buyers
250 \$	

\$	125	all	104% prem., ex div., buyers
\$	50	all	\$62½
\$	50	all	\$54, sales
\$	20	all	\$33, sales and sellers
£	10	all	\$47½, sales
£	10	£ 10	} FR, sellers
£	10	£ 5	
£	10	£ 1	
\$	100	all	\$103, sales

\$	59	all	\$41, sales
\$	100	\$ 37½	\$37½, buyers

\$	50¢	30¢	\$11, sales
\$	10	all	88
\$	50¢	40¢	\$18, sellers
\$	100	all	\$70, buyers
\$	5	all	\$3.50, males
\$	4¢	3¢	\$4.40
Fcs.	500	F. 500	\$115, males
\$	3	all	\$5.60, sellers
E	1	13/10	\$4.60, sellers

cs.	500	all	nom.
\$	100	\$ 55	nom.
\$	50	all	83, sellers
\$	50	-11	8c

10	all	\$10, sales
5	all	\$1
10	all	\$110
10	8	\$6, sales
50	all	\$10, sales and buyers
15	\$12.50	\$7, sellers
1	1	nom.
1	12 1/2	\$10, sellers
1	1	\$2, buyers
25	\$6 1/2	\$11, sales and buyers
60	all	\$36
10	all	\$2, sales
25	all	\$85, buyers
50	all	\$140, buyers
Fls. 100	Fls. 25	Fls. 25, nom.
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